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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/960,587	09/21/2001	Kirk W. Skeba	42390P11693	5439

7590

12/01/2005

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EXAMINER

ENG, GEORGE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2688

DATE MAILED: 12/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/960,587

Applicant(s)

SKEBA, KIRK W.

Examiner

George Eng

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office action is in response to the amendment filed 9/16/2005.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1-23 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4-10, 16-22 and 30-36 of copending Application No. 10/028,467. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because all the claimed limitations, i.e., the receiving step, the comparing step, and the certifying step are found in copending Application No. 10/028,467 with obvious wording variations.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-4 and 7-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Souissi (US PAT. 6,785,556) in view of Watanabe et al. (US 2002/0144134A1 hereinafter Watanabe).

Regarding claim 1, Souissi discloses a computer system (210, figure 2A) comprising a first software defined radio, a selected mode of operation, including a baseband unit (225, figure 2A) and a first analog front end (235, figure 1) coupled to the baseband unit, wherein the computer system is configured to receive DSP software and the protocol stack software from a Internet server (275, figure 2A) via a wireless transmission medium (col. 4 line 60 through col. 6 line 23). Souissi differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching to certify the first software-defined radio for operation by the steps of receiving a first identification at the computer system from a server, comparing the first identification with a second identification stored at the first analog front end and certifying the first software-defined radio for operation if the first identification matches the second identification. However, Watanabe teaches a technique for providing a software defined radio and an approval system of a radio, which can flexibly cope with specification alteration comprising a control unit to compare a measured value, i.e., a

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second ID, obtained from a measurement circuit with information of the specification criterion, i.e. a first ID, at a computer system from a server (100, figure 13) via a transmission medium, and to approve the software defined radio for operation if the first IF matches the second ID ([0056] through [0065]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Souissi in certifying the first software-defined radio for operation by the steps of receiving a first identification at the computer system from a server, comparing the first identification with a second identification stored at the first analog front end and certifying the first software-defined radio for operation if the first identification matches the second identification, as per teaching of Watanabe, in order to flexibly cope with specification alteration.

Regarding claim 2, Watanabe teaches to disable the first software defined radio when the first identifier does not match the second identifier ([0064]).

Regarding claim 3, Watanabe teaches to store the first identifier in a memory device (25, figure 2) within the communication device prior to compare the first identifier with the second identifier ([0040]).

Regarding claim 4, Souissi teaches to downloading a protocol corresponding with the first software-defined radio (col. 5 line 62 through col. 6 line 2).

Regarding claim 7, Watanabe teaches the communication device and the network gateway capable of using a variety different communication protocols via different networks ([0005] through [0008]) so that one of the ordinary skill in the art would recognize Watanabe in capable of receiving a third identification at the computer system from the server via the transmission medium, comparing the third identification with a fourth identification stored at a

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second analog front end coupled to the computer system, and certifying a second software-defined radio for operation if the third identification matches the fourth identification, in order to operate at software-defined radio.

Regarding claim 8, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 9, Souissi discloses an input/output bus coupled to the baseband unit and a network controller coupled to the I/O bus (figure 2A).

Regarding claim 10, Watanabe teaches to receive the first identifier from a server computer (100, figure 13) via a transmission medium coupled to the network controller ([0059]).

Regarding claim 11, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claims 12-13, Souissi discloses the communication device comprising an I/O interface coupled to the I/O bus, a DSP (240 figure 2A) coupled to the I/O interface and a second bus coupled to the DSP, wherein the communication device further comprises a volatile memory (250, figure 2A) and a non-volatile memory (255, figure 2A) coupled to the DSP.

Regarding claim 14, Souissi disclose the analog front end (235, figure 2A), which obviously comprises analog-digital/digital-analog conversion logic coupled to the second bus, modulation logic (285, figure 2A), a transceiver coupled to the modulation logic and an antenna coupled to the transceiver (figure 2B and col. 5 lines 3 40-50).

Regarding claim 15, Watanabe teaches a non-volatile memory (25, figure 2) for storing the second identifier ([0040]).

Regarding claim 16, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 17, Souissi discloses a network comprising a first client computer (210, figure 2A), a transmission medium coupled to the first client computer, and a server computer (275, figure 2A) coupled to the transmission medium that transmits DSP software and the protocol stack software. Souissi differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a server computer coupled to the first client computer that transmits first identification data to the first client computer upon receiving a request from the client computer to certify a first software-defined radio implemented at the first client computer. However, Watanabe teaches a technique for providing a software defined radio and an approval system of a radio, which can flexibly cope with specification alteration comprising a control unit to compare a measured value, i.e., a second ID, obtained from a measurement circuit with information of the specification criterion, i.e. a first ID, at a computer system from a server (100, figure 13) via a transmission medium, and to approve the software defined radio for operation if the first IF matches the second ID ([0056] through [0065]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Souissi in certifying the first software-defined radio for operation by the steps of receiving a first identification at the computer system from a server, comparing the first identification with a second identification stored at the first analog front end and certifying the first software-defined radio for operation if the first identification matches the second identification, as per teaching of Watanabe, in order to flexibly cope with specification alteration.

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Regarding claim 18, Watanabe teaches a second communication device coupled to the transmission medium so that the network gateway transmits the first ID data to the second communication device upon receiving a request from the second communication device to certify the first software-defined radio implemented at the second communication device ([0021]).

Regarding claim 19, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 20, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 21, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 22, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 18.

Regarding claim 23, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

6. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Souissi (US PAT. 6,785,556) in view of Watanabe et al. (US 2002/0144134A1 hereinafter Watanabe) as applied in claim 1 above, and further in view of Paulsen et al. (US PAT. 6,055,575 hereinafter Paulsen).

Regarding claims 5-6, the combination of Souissi and Watanabe differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching the first identifier and the wireless protocol being received

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as a component of a signed manifest so that the protocol at the baseband unit is executed if the manifest is validated. However, Paulsen teaches a virtual private network method for remote user to access a private network having a host to combine data with a header containing information about the protocol of the private data network, to encrypt the data and the header as a component of a signed manifest, and to transmit the encrypted data and the header over a secure communications path to the remote client, wherein the protocol is executed if the manifest is authenticated (col. 5 line 55 through col. 8 line 41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Souissi and Watanabe in receiving the first identifier and the wireless protocol as the component of the signed manifest so that the protocol at the baseband unit is executed if the manifest is validated, as per teaching of Paulsen, in order to establish a secure communication in permitting an individual to access the private data network.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 9/16/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The obvious-type double patenting rejection will be withdrawn upon a terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) is filed.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

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In response to applicant's arguments that neither Souissi nor Watanabe discloses or suggests a process of comparing a first ID with a second ID stored at a first analog end front end coupled to a computer system and certifying a first defined radio for operation if the first ID matches the second ID, it is noted that Watanabe clear teaches to add a digital signature to software to be distributed for the purpose of encryption and falsification inspection ([0061]) so that one skill in the art would recognize a process of comparing a received digital signature with a stored digital signature in order to certifying a first defined radio for operation. In addition, Watanabe also teaches a technique to compare a measured value (read as a second ID) obtained from a measurement circuit with information of the specification criterion (read as a first ID) at a computer system from a server (100, figure 13) via a transmission medium, and to approve the software defined radio for operation if the first IF matches the second ID ([0063]). Thus, the combination of Souissi and Watanabe teaches the claimed limitations.

In response to applicant's arguments that neither Souissi nor Watanabe discloses or suggests a server computer receiving a request to certify a first software-defined radio implemented at a first client computer, it is noted that Watanabe teaches the radio specifies the ID and transmits a downloading request to a server so that the server receives the request for certifying a first software defined radio ([0059]). Thus, one skill in the art would recognize Watanabe teaches the claimed limitations.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

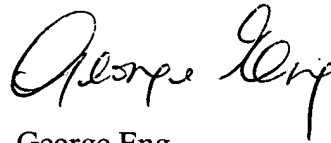
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George Eng whose telephone number is 703-308-9555. The examiner can normally be reached on Tue-Fri 7:30 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A. Kuntz can be reached on 703-305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "George Eng". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "George" and the last name "Eng" clearly distinguishable.

George Eng
Primary Examiner